

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.
OF MISSOURI.

Brutal Murder of a White Man by a Negro
in Martin County.

We learn by a private letter received in this city that Mr. James W. Leggett, a brother of Capt. Jno. E. Leggett, one of the accommodating Conductors on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, died at Jameville, Martin county, on the 4th inst., of wounds received at the hands of a negro at that place on the 29th ultimo.—The negro, it appears, was drinking at the time, and his anger being excited against another man, came into the store where Mr. Leggett was, and without the least provocation or a moment's warning, rushed upon him, and drawing a knife, stabbed him three times—once in the neck and twice through the breast. The wounds proved fatal, notwithstanding every care and attention was bestowed. The negro, whose name is not given, was arrested and is now confined in jail. He will be prosecuted and tried at the term of the Superior Court which meets for Martin county on the first Monday in October. So brutal and unprovoked a deed should meet with its merited punishment.

The Prospect in North Carolina.

We are satisfied that the vote of North Carolina is of vast importance in the pending Presidential election. We should not be surprised if the nine votes of this State decide that election. We have never felt that more depended upon an election in North Carolina than in November next. The battle-ground of the contest is in the Northwestern States. The Radicals, in figuring the success of their ticket, claim the entire vote of the South for GRANT and COLFAX, with possibly a doubt in favor of Georgia. What is, then, the prospect of carrying this State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR?

Without any reaction among the Western white voters, or Eastern colored voters we believe the prospect for Democratic success is very good in North Carolina. The Radical majority at the last election was 19,069, (we quote from the official returns in the office of General CANBY,) in a total of 167,099 votes. There were 20,774 registered voters who did not vote. To what party did these persons belong, and what was the cause of their non-action? So far as this section of the State is concerned, by means of certificate voting more negroes voted than there were names registered, and we believe that, to some extent, the same is true of other portions of the State. We are satisfied that twenty thousand and upwards of those who remained from the polls were white Conservatives and Democrats. The chief cause which operated upon them was an undefined, but controlling, fear of some harm to person or property to result from a defeat of the Constitution, and also a belief that we should first "get into the Union" and then protect ourselves from Radical misrule. This last reason caused some to vote for the Constitution who were really opposed to its ratification. This reserved force of thirty thousand voters we believe to be very largely Democratic, and its full strength will be called out in November.

Then, again, there will be eighteen or twenty thousand new voters, we have heard it estimated, by careful persons, as high as twenty-five thousand, who were either disfranchised by the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, under the forms of law, or by ignorant and corrupt registrars, without the color of authority, who have now the right to vote. These embrace the most popular and influential citizens of the State. Four-fifths of these persons will vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and use their powerful influence in the same direction.

With these calculations we are willing to rest our case, with merely a bare reference to the fact that the election being but one day, there will be but one-third of the opportunity afforded at the last election of voting negroes in several counties. The fact, too, that South Carolina votes upon the same day will be an advantage to the Democrats of both States.

From this data our people must be convinced that it is an easy matter to carry North Carolina for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.—The thirty thousand voters in reserve, who alone held a balance of power, must be called into service. Vague ideas of confiscation must no longer haunt them, and being in the Union they must exercise the most important privilege of its citizens, the selection of its Chief Magistrate. The lately disfranchised must take advantage of their newly acquired power, and by their votes condemn the men and party that used their property to support the Government and refused them a part in its administration—that taxed them to organize a State, in which they were denied a voice in the adoption of its fundamental laws, or a choice in the selection of its rulers. We can and we must carry North Carolina for the party of peace, of liberty, of the Constitution—for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Peace and War.

As the election approaches and the excitement increases, it becomes day by day more apparent that the Radicals mean, when they declare that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will involve the country in war. So far as this section and State are concerned, the aim of the new teachers of the negroes is to make this ignorant class believe that it is the purpose of the whites to re-enslave them, which will be accomplished in the event of Democratic success. Consequently their leading organ, the Raleigh Standard, tells these ignorant people that stealing corn, and hogs, and cattle, are matters of minor importance and are to be expected; and the Radical members of the Legislature in a formal address, threaten the vengeance of these same people, their diabolical desires whetted by pas-

sion and prejudice, upon the property and lives of the whites, and the pretended Speaker of the House of Representatives and the son of the acting Governor, in a public speech excites their religious enthusiasm to works of murder and arson. Here is the solution of their declarations of Peace and War. In other words, they are instructing their ignorant followers not to submit to the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and enlisting their fears of re-enslavement to create the desired collision, and preying upon their religious enthusiasm and superstition to aid their hellish designs.

We can tell these evil workers that their purpose is known, and its wickedness will break its enormity upon their own heads. They will and must submit to the verdict of the people, and all attempts to arouse the negroes to resistance will be either fruitless, or will end in their own terrible discomfiture. Men may advise the ignorant, and to some extent, the lawless, to steal, rob, plunder, burn and murder, but they should have a care that their wicked advice may not be turned against themselves. The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be a decision in favor of law and order—a vindication of the Constitution of the country—a repudiation of the lawless governments in the Southern States. The Supreme Court, relieved from the thralldom of the Congressional tyranny, will endorse this decision, and the vile means used to carry out the more vile purposes of Southern Radicals will melt away, like the foul and pestiferous atmosphere of a loathsome cavern long shut out from the pure air of Heaven, when it comes in contact with the purifying rays of the sun. Then, too, will the clouds of ignorance and prejudice which the colored people have been blind and disperse, and give them the light of truth and knowledge to guide them back into the old paths of prosperity and good feeling.

In that day, indeed, will the wicked flee where no one pursues. Their hearts and minds seared by the charred embers of their wicked purposes, they cannot meet the withering glances of their intended victims or the honest indignation of their deceived tools.

Col. A. A. McKoy.

Col. McKoy accepts the nomination for Congress unanimously tendered him by the recent District Convention held in Fayetteville. The following is his letter to Col. WALTER L. STEEL, President of the Democratic Convention of the 3d Congressional District.

Sir:—Your committee consisting of Messrs. Samuel A. Ashe, Everett Peterson and James J. McPherson, have the honor to inform me of your nomination for Congress. Circumstances then forbid my giving an answer. Since that time the evidence of my acceptability to which some so flatteringly from every portion of the district, urges me to forget self and family and accept the nomination thus unanimously tendered and will at once to the duties of the position. Permit me to return my thanks for the very courteous manner in which the committee have discharged the duty assigned them.

Your obedient servant,
ALFRED A. MCKOY.

Freedom and Slavery.

The universal and generally sole argument by which the Radicals win the negroes to their support is contained in the now stereotyped phrase, "We freed you," coupled with the falsehood that the whites desire to re-enslave them. With these ignorant people it is a winning appeal, and men who speak flippantly of traitors and perjurers tell this shallow lie with as much unctious as they say their prayers. We have often wondered how men could go among an ignorant race and fill their minds with prejudice and hate towards the very people with whom they have been raised, and among whom they must live, and from whom they must receive their support, and then expect honorable men to recognize them as entitled to the respect of decent people. The impudence and mendacity of these bankrupt political peddlars, whose only power lies in the ignorance of their supporters, are beyond parallel in the history of human depravity, and their ridiculous attempts to appear to have self-respect in connection with their despicable conduct to secure office, subject them to the contempt of decent citizens.

Who freed the negro in these Southern States is a question of easy solution. The Radicals pretend to say that President Lincoln did it in his famous Emancipation Proclamation. The legality of that Proclamation was always questioned, and Mr. Lincoln himself doubted its validity. In the amnesty oath which the Southern people were required to take, a reservation was contained in regard to this very proclamation in case it was pronounced unconstitutional by the proper legal authority. After this very proclamation was issued, Congress repeatedly resolved that the war was not carried on to subjugate the States, or to interfere with any of their local governments, but to restore them with all their rights unimpaired. This was done avowedly to encourage recruiting among Democrats, without whose aid the war could not be successfully conducted. And the Confederate States, any time within eighteen months after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was issued, would have been joyfully received back, with their slaves, if they had lain down their arms. Public sentiment at the North would have forced a settlement upon those terms.

There is no question that slavery was abolished as one of the inevitable results of the war, but a war in which the Democrats of the North did as much to insure success as the Radicals, whether we look to the ranks or to the officers. It was one of the questions which the Southern people willingly admitted as having been settled by the conflict. Yet, if Congress had been satisfied that either the success of the Federal arms, or the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln had legally abolished slavery, they would have hesitated long before they would have submitted an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for ratification by the Southern Legislatures, admitting them thereby to be the representatives of sovereign States, a position from which they have been compelled to retreat, and very awkwardly, in order to carry out other schemes for party success. And, at last, the negroes of the South are free by the voluntary act of their former masters, for their unquestioned freedom is the result of the adoption, by three-fourths of the States of the Union, including all of the late Confederate States, without whose aid it could not have been accomplished, of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever prohibiting slavery. This amendment was ratified by the people at the polls.

Now, what is the effect of the Reconstruction Acts upon the freedom of the negroes? These measures declare the State governments in eleven of the Southern States, existing at the time of the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, to be unconstitutional, and the present governments have been established upon that ground. If eleven of the States which ratified this amendment, known as the Thirteenth Amendment, were illegal governments, the freedom of the negro, which the Southern people have no desire to interfere with, is still an open question to be settled by the Courts, and, in the meantime, can be used by demagogues to suit the necessities of parties. If the Reconstruction Acts are legal, then was the adoption of the amendment abolishing slavery illegal, and it is the Radicals who are endeavoring, however unwittingly, to interfere with the freedom of the blacks. It is not the Southern whites who would re-enslave them, but such a condition will follow as a legal sequence of the present legislation of Congress.

Patrons Gazette.

We are in receipt of the PATRONS GAZETTE and INDUSTRIAL INDEX for September. This is truly one of the most interesting and practical magazines for the farm of which we know. Its articles are upon subjects of every day utility, and its design has in view the importance of information upon matters of the ordinary occupation for the agriculturist. Surely when so much information, which will repay the outlay a thousand fold, can be obtained at the insignificant price of \$1 50 per annum, there should be few of our farmers without such a desirable monthly always at hand. The GAZETTE is published in Richmond, Va., by S. BASSETT PRINCE, to whom subscriptions should be addressed.

Pitt County.

Our information from Pitt county is especially gratifying. A private letter informs us that great inroads have been made in the Radical party organization. The colored people are joining Democratic Clubs in considerable numbers. No precinct in the county is without a Seymour and Blair Club. The organization of the party and the enthusiasm of the people were never so thorough and earnest in any former political campaign. Our reports lead us to hope that the county will give a majority for the Democracy.

Sixteenth Senatorial District.

Col. JOHN A. OATES, of Sampson, has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for the Senate in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Sampson, Cumberland and Harnett, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. D. Hall. This is a good selection, and we believe Mr. OATES will be elected.

Horrible Atrocities in Wilson County.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 18th, 1868. MESSRS. EDITORS:—There appeared in the Standard of the 16th instant, under the above startling caption, an article so replete with malice and falsehood that I cannot suffer it to remain unanswered. It charges the jailor and other officials with the most barbarous conduct towards the prisoners in confinement here. The means by which the Standard derives its information is truly a novelty in the history of North Carolina. Says that paper: "There came into the Executive office Robert Hilliard Farmer and Haywood White, citizens of Wilson," and made the report upon this infamous article is founded.

In the language of Mr. Boyden, "Great God! Into what are we drifting?" Escaped convicts seeking an asylum in the Executive office! Why, in the good old days of Graham, and Bragg, and Ellis, and Worth, these culprits would have fled from the presence of the Governor as from the presence of an avenging angel! Every school boy ought to know that if these wretches went into the Executive office it was Gov. Holden's duty to have them arrested. Perhaps the editor of the Standard is not aware that his master has thus exposed himself to the penalties of the violated law, else he would not have made this matter public.

But it is with the report and not with Gov. Holden that I have to deal, I pronounce it a base fabrication, and I have the proof to sustain me. The Standard charges that our prisoners had nothing to eat but bread and a very little pickled pork, fried to a crisp. Now, I have it from the most authentic sources that the prisoners were well supplied with bread, biscuit, potatoes, pork, bacon and colworts. Their board was furnished by David L. Hardy, Esq., an estimable gentleman, and (which may appear strange after this merited compliment) one of Holden's appointed magistrates. We would not permit any man to be in the Governor's office who could not be trusted. Would such a man have cheated the prisoners out of their daily bread? Dr. L. A. Smith, who regularly attends the prisoners in their sickness, assures me that he has, on several occasions, known them to be furnished with delicacies and light diet when they were unwell.

Perhaps the Standard is aggrieved that they were not constantly supplied with sugar and coffee. With regard to Mr. King's shooting a negro in the foot, he fired at one to resist an assault made on him by one of the prisoners armed with a heavy silver. Mr. King had no weapon but a pistol, and merely acted on the defensive. Instead of the bars of the cell door being as close as the Standard alleges they are more than an inch apart, and there is a large window in about three feet of the door.

Capt. Lute requests me to say that the

charge against him is a most infamous and baseless falsehood, and that Charles O'NEAL, who is known to be a gambler, and whose infamous remarks about him are too dastardly and disgusting to merit a reply. A word with regard to Farmer. He is a negro and was committed to jail on a charge of bastardy. His offense was begetting a child on the body of a white woman. A legal proceeding against him was taken by a Magistrate who has uniformly voted the Radical ticket. You may judge from this that he had at least an impartial trial. He was strongly suspected of infanticide on his own children, and the Magistrates only awaited his release to arrest him on this new charge. Of such men is Holden the protector and the Standard the champion.

P. S. This same Joe King, who is described as being so cruel and blood-thirsty, lately joined in a petition to have Stephen Dew, a Radical negro, pardoned. Of course Holden granted the pardon, and we are not to doubt the file in the Executive office.

Robeson County. RED BANKS, Sept. 18, 1868. EDITOR JOURNAL.—Old Robeson is alive and fully aroused to the duties of the hour. Louis Levi and A. McKenzie (colored) made rousing Democratic speeches here yesterday, pointing clearly to the future destiny of their colored friends, should they vote for Grant and Colfax—holding up the scawlag and carpet-bagger to public scorn—condemning them in unmeasured terms, and assuring the colored people that the Southern whites were their truest and best friends. I am happy to say that the speeches of our colored Democrats made considerable impression, and will be the means of turning many of the blacks.

Col. Will. Foster French being called upon, led off in one of his happiest strains, holding spell-bound his audience for over an hour, eliciting much applause even from the blacks that are now chained to Radicalism. Col. French, a trump, and bids fair to be quite a star in the political firmament. Had O. S. Hayes been at Red Banks yesterday, Messrs. Editors, he would have been terribly used up, and would have returned to his "harem" a better man—thoroughly convinced of the error of his "French" in the stirring speech of Will. Foster French.

I will close by saying that the Radical speakers looked sick—terribly sick—at the winding up, and no doubt trembled in the knees, and well they might, for the ideas of November will unfold the book of Radical crimes, and consign to oblivion the most devoted party that ever existed under a republican government.

Respectfully, W. J. G.

THE WHITE RACE AND THE NEGROES.

REMARKS OF GEN. J. B. GORDON.

In the course of a speech delivered in Charleston on the 11th inst., Gen. James B. Gordon, of Georgia—the representative of "Young South"—addressed the colored portion of the audience as follows: In the few words I shall say to you, my friends, if you will listen to me, I will deal with you candidly and honestly. The Radicals have told you that the southern people were your enemies. But believe me, this is not so. I was opposed to your freedom. [Laughter.] We were all opposed to your freedom. Now, that's honest, isn't it? Yes, that's so, from the crowd. And why was this so? I'll tell you. We did not do this because we were your enemies, but because we had bought you and paid for you. [Great laughter.] You belonged to the northern people, and some people think you belong to them now, in the Loyal League. It was the northern States that sent to the shores of Africa and captured and brought you to this country. And when your labor became unprofitable, they sold you to the southern people.

The carpet-baggers will tell you that the north brought on the war to free you. Let me ask you didn't they set you free when you were bought? You might then have been born free and not have been sold for the forty acres which the lying radicals promised you. I say that they did not wage the war to free you, and no honest soldier who participated in it will say so. The idea never was entertained. General Grant himself at one time threatened to "cut the service" if you were freed. "They set you free because they wanted to use you, not for any love they bore you. And now they tell you that we are your enemies. Have we not been born on the same soil? Are not our interests identical? Have we not grown up together and captured and brought you to this country? And when your labor became unprofitable, they sold you to the southern people."

You have been told to arm yourselves against the whites. [Cries of "No, no."] Well, I am glad to hear it. What would be the result of arming the two races. A battle would ensue, and which would be the victor? Then which race must be tried? You are in the majority on the seaboard, and could destroy many people. But, my friends, let me tell you the moment the death warrant of the black man on this continent is signed. There are three millions of your race and forty millions of white men. Now, I ask you in all reason, which race must go down?

The speaker then alluded to the assertion of Helper, who said that before the year 1872 no black man will have a habitation on this continent. In quoting this statement, the speaker said, "because of speculation. The friends are not in the habit of buying out to know that if these wretches went into the Executive office it was Gov. Holden's duty to have them arrested. Perhaps the editor of the Standard is not aware that his master has thus exposed himself to the penalties of the violated law, else he would not have made this matter public."

Now I speak plainly. If you are disposed to live in peace with the white people they extend to you the hand of friendship. But if you attempt to inaugurate a war of races you will be exterminated. The Saxon race was never created by Almighty God to be ruled by the African. These people are not to be permitted to live with us as enemies. One of two things must go down. If you turn a deaf ear to the Southern men these green leeches that now clothe the forest will not grow red with another autumn before they will be drenched with your blood and mine.

LETTER FROM JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Jas. B. Campbell, of Charleston, in reply to an invitation to attend a mass meeting of the Democracy in Abbeville, S. C.:

that is not truthful either in representation or in promises. The long future, which is sure, is not to be forgotten or neglected under the pressure and exigencies of the brief present. In our zealous efforts for the present and the approximate future, we must not damage the hopes of that long future which is to follow to-morrow and the days and months and years that are to come after us.

In political affairs as well as in the higher purposes of life, the anxieties and struggles of the present must not betray us from the contemplation of the future life of our State and our nation. It will teach us above all things, to stand steadfast by principles and to practice justice and truth to all persons. This is especially due from us to the colored people, because they are weak and for the most part uneducated. We are strong and have all the advantage which education gives. We are their natural friends, bound to them by the strong bonds of habit and self-interest. We are not to be separated from them unless they do it. That credulity which naturally follows ignorance and want of education subjects them to be imposed upon and led astray by the designing men who are using them to their ultimate ruin. They are told that we would return them to slavery—to unequal laws and legal rights. We are told that hardships and wrongs that unequal laws might inflict upon them.

From the days when lying demagogues taught the people whom God had delivered from the Egyptians to discard Him and set up graven images and a golden calf, and to accept themselves in the place of their God, there never was a more abominable falsehood taught to the credulous and ignorant.

I would have this proved to the colored people. This can be safely done, because it can be proved that we were a willing and necessary party to the making of the Radical and Colfax bills. The Congress have declared that the abolition of slavery was illegally done.—They insist upon it. We deny it. We say it was lawfully done, and the great issue now before the country is whether the Southern Legislatures which made the colored man free were lawful or unlawful bodies. They say these Legislatures were unlawful, and alleging this they have failed to provide for the emancipation of the colored man by those Legislatures which they say are lawful. I would show him this, and that we, and not the Radicals, are irrevocably bound in honor, by our own law, to stand by the change of constitution, to assure him perpetual freedom, perpetual enjoyment of equal laws, equal legal rights, equal and impartial administration of law and justice, and all the blessings of liberty, property and prosperity, which these can secure, just in the same way and just as fully as they can be secured to the white man. But I would tell him plainly and kindly, but without the least reserve or equivocation—that he cannot and will not have durable political and governmental supremacy. He cannot govern this country. He cannot make its Presidents, or through his Senators, as they have threatened, unmake its President. It is our country, not his. The supreme executive department of the government has once said so. It was about to say so again when its voice was stifled by a corrupt Congress.

If we discharge our duties to him and he still pursues the way of ruin it will be his great irrevocable misfortune and not our fault. The future will be safe to him, ruinous to him; but it will be to us with- out reproach and without shame or guilt for his misfortunes.

Our Southern Politicians.

The following is from the New York Herald, of course. No other paper in the wide world could have contained it: The southern political leaders are most acute and audacious fellows. They are the greatest politicians that ever lived.—Even their generals, headed by Robert E. Lee and Beauregard, seem to be skillful and prudent in the politicians' closet as they were brave and cool on the field of battle. This was seen in Rosecrans' interview with them at White Sulphur Springs. Take them all together, whether we regard them while conducting the government for more than half a century, or observe them in the work of breaking down the Union, or in the work of reconstruction upon a most gigantic scale, a building great war ships in foreign ports, in bringing foreign capitalists to their aid, in obliging foreign courts to give them a quasi recognition, in humbugging old European diplomats, or whether we look at them after the war is over proclaiming themselves the truest, purest, most uncorrupted of Union men, landing the constitution as if they had never raised a finger to disturb it and professing to be better lovers of republican institutions and better friends of human freedom than those who fought to defend the one and to overthrow the other, we see them the same bold, impulsive, plucky, vehement, presumptuous and audacious political leaders. In sagacity and cunning they out-Machiavelli Machiavelli. They play the game of the estate and snote old Italian statesman better than he could himself, and in a way that would make the very bones of that ancient Italian philosopher enter into their tomb. The bitter feuds in Italy excited by Machiavelli, the arraying of one side against another, the sharp corners he turned in his diplomacy, his intrigues, combinations and machinations, afford no parallel to the keenness, energy and intensity of the southern politicians of our day. They do things on a grander scale. They keep up continual feuds among their opponents; they can attempt to break down a government one day which they swear the next they are the only saviors of; they can arraign for almost crimes the leader of the armies that conquer political parties into submission; they can win to their side the support of three million human beings whom they have held in bondage for centuries; in short, they can perform deeds which, compared with those of the old Roman orator, are like contrasting the tremulous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of the American continent to the popgun explosions of the volcanoes of Europe.

These are the political leaders who, in 1872, no matter what they may accomplish in the meantime, will restore the empire, smash up the Republican party, elect Frank Blair or Pendleton to the Presidency, and pave the way for a century's permanent ascendancy in the government of the United States.

The October Elections. Six States held the elections in October, as follows: Nebraska, October 6th; Ohio, October 13th; Indiana, October 13th; Pennsylvania, October 13th; Iowa, October 13th; West Virginia, October 22d.

Billiard Match for the Championship.—Extraordinary Run.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The billiard match for the championship of America and a stake of \$10,000, fifteen hundred points, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and John McDevitt, of Chicago, was played to-night at Liberty Hall. The game was called at 10 o'clock. McDevitt, on the eighth inning, made the extraordinary run of 100, closing the game in his favor before 10 o'clock. They stood at the close: McDevitt, 1,502; Dion, 468. The hall was densely crowded. Great enthusiasm prevailed, but no ill-feeling or disorder was manifested.

For the Journal. Richmond County.

SPRING HILL, RICHMOND CO., Sept. 15, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—We in the neighborhood of Spring Hill, Richmond county, have a Seymour and Blair Club in successful operation, from which you hear but seldom. Yet though silent workers, we are attempting to push forward the good cause with all our power. Some of the most intelligent negroes in the community have already enrolled their names, and it is believed that a goodly number will join us before the election. The ladies of the neighborhood frequently grace our assemblages with their presence, smiles and encouragement, and so earnestly do they enter into the good work, that we feel encouraged to believe that the stronghold of Radicalism will soon crumble back to native dust, "unwept, unhonored and unused," and from amid its ruins the fair fabric of constitutional liberty will rear its fair forehead, causing all tyrants and oppressors to cower and hide in their holes and jungles, as the bat and the owl would flee the approach of the glorious king of day. God speed the day, for then our wilderness lands will blossom as the rose, bring wealth and comfort to our waste places, and happiness to the faces of those now groaning under the hand of poverty. While the wicked rule the people will mourn, but our hope is, and present indications would justify it, that their reign is nearly over.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., we had an interesting meeting, when our fair country was presented with a beautiful flag, the work of their hands and hearts. Mr. McNeil, in his usual impressive and happy style, presented the flag in behalf of the ladies. Mr. Wm. Johnson replied in behalf of the Club; his speech was eloquent and well-timed, and would do credit to an older and more experienced leader. After some interesting speeches the flag was raised. It ascended the pole amid deafening shouts for Seymour and Blair, the people's candidates.

Our next meeting will be held on Saturday, the 26th. Several able speakers will be present. The public generally are requested to attend.

A SPRING HILL DEMOCRAT.

The Most Remarkable Swindle on Record. From the Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium.

Yesterday a rural looking lady and gentleman, of Sterling, county, called upon one of the justices of the peace and explained the circumstances of a swindle. The pair were made man and wife. This morning they reappeared and each in turn desired that the proceedings might be annulled. The lady was particularly urgent. She charged that she had been entrapped into marrying the man who stood beside her a piece of unparalelled deception. She had been deceived, she said, by a woman in Iowa, whom she had not seen since she was a child, and during the correspondence her relative had wooed and won her affections. He wrote her that he was coming on here in December to claim her hand and take her to his home in the West. On Monday last the woman to whom she was married made his appearance, claimed to be her cousin, said he could not wait until December, &c. On the strength of these representations, she had reluctantly consented to wed. She had since learned that the man whom she had married was not her cousin, but a wretch, who had secured a wife by base deception. The man acknowledged his culpability, but pleaded in extenuation that the Iowa cousin had read him the letters of his intended; that these had influenced him to do as he had done. His conscience smote him so grievously since the accomplishment of his treachery that he made a full confession to the lady he had deceived. The man acknowledged his guilt, and he would, he said, hope to reconcile her to the fraud, but she would not. He was willing to make the only amends he knew of, viz: have the marriage contract annulled.

The magistrate suggested he had not the power to annul them. He advised that, as matters had progressed thus far, it would be better for the lady to take the best of a bad bargain and accept the situation. After a good deal of persuasion on the part of the bridegroom, the lady finally decided to accept the advice of the magistrate, on the assurance that the said bridegroom would "make it all right" with her, and would constantly be off in Iowa, doing this happy thing for her, and would drop her eyes, and the happy pair departed.

Venerable Widow Deceased.

Mrs. Rachael Posey, whose husband was a soldier under General George Washington, died at Valley Forge, Pa., a short time ago, at the good old age of one hundred and two years and ten months. Her recollection went back to the time when Washington and his army were encamped at Valley Forge in 1778—that winter made memorable by sufferings which have never been equalled in the history of the world. Those of our Union soldiers at the prison pens of Andersonville. Her reminiscences of this eventful period were very interesting. Her husband, Micajia Posey, who was much older than herself, fought under Colonel Bull, who was wounded and taken prisoner, and after enduring many hardships was exchanged. She and her husband were married, and lived happily together until his death, which occurred forty-one years ago. Mrs. Posey had ten children, eighty-one grandchildren, one hundred and nineteen great-grandchildren, thirty-three great-great-grandchildren, and five great-great-great-grandchildren.

Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat.

The Recent Child Murder in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—The mysterious child murder which occurred here last week has not been unravelled. The coroner's inquest was continued to-day.—A girl testified that on the night of the murder she was in the yard, and heard a child to quiet a child. She describes the child and man. The form: was no doubt the murdered girl. The witness says that on Sunday night she saw the same man on the street, and that she can identify him if brought before her. He wore false whiskers, as a portion of the witness testified to having seen a man carrying a child on the night of the murder. All the witnesses agree in describing him so that detectives now have some clue to his appearance.

A Correspondent calls attention to a description of "carpet-baggers" in Halleck's poem of Connecticut. It is true to the life. Here it is:

"Apostates, who are meddling With merchandise, pounds, shillings, pence, and peddling, Or wandering through Southern climates teaching The A B C from Webster's spelling book! Gallant and godly, making love and preaching, And gaining by what they call hook and crook, And what the moralists call overreaching, A decent living. (Southern men) look Upon them with as favorable eyes As Gabriel and the Devil in Paradise."

The Plague among the Cattle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—The Spanish fever has broken out here among the do-

For the Journal. Sampson County—Affidavit of Isaac Beatty.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

In answer to an affidavit made by one Edward Hood, colored, in relation to charges made against me in connection with the murder of Cato Oats, I feel it a duty which I owe to myself and the citizens of Sampson county, to place myself right before the public.

As to Oats being a member of the League at the time of his death I cannot positively say, but it was reported and generally believed that he had changed his politics and intended remaining in the Democratic party. I deny telling said Hood that I heard some talk among the white ladies, and that it was a mistake about killing Cato Oats, and that it was intended to kill William Faison, colored, the Vice-President of the League. I heard no white ladies speak of this matter, and all the conversation I heard pertaining to the affair was among the colored women. I also state that every effort was made to fairly and thoroughly investigate the case, and I am satisfied the Coroner and jury discharged this duty faithfully. I will mention that the Vice-President of the League was a member of the jury of inquest.

Hood also says that after reporting this murder he is afraid to return to his home in Sampson. I am not surprised at this, under the false statement he has made in the public papers, and he should be ashamed to face the honest people of Sampson.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me, this 15th day of September, 1868.

J. E. BARNES, J. P.

For the Journal. Duplin County.

HALLSBURG, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1868.

Pursuant to a previous notice given by the Executive Committee of Limestone District, the citizens of said District met at Hallsville for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club, to aid in the election of the Democratic candidates for Presidency.

A. J. Brown was called to the Chair, and T. J. Armstrong requested to act as Secretary.

M. Chasten, J. Brown, D. B. Brown and G. M. Hall were appointed a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Club and recommend permanent officers, who, through their Chairman, J. M. Chasten, reported a Constitution and By-laws, which were acceptable, and recommended the following officers, who were unanimously elected: For President—G. M. Hall.

Vice-Presidents—T. J. Armstrong, G. L. Smith and D. Sandlin. Recording Secretary—S. D. Farrier. Corresponding Secretary—A. J. Brown. Treasurer—D. B. Brown.

The citizens present were enrolled as members of the Club, and then, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet on Saturday next, at Billy Souterland's Store.

A. J. Brown, Corresponding Secretary.

For the Journal. Onslow County.

CATHARINE LAKE, N. C., Sept. 12, '68. At a meeting held at Catharine Lake, Lower Richlands District, Onslow county, N. C., on Saturday, September 12, 1868, there was